

The Yolo Democrat

VOL. XIII.

WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1880.

NO. 31.

The Yolo Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

WM. SAUNDERS,
Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, Cor. 1st and Main Sts.

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If paid in advance, 2.50
One copy, six months, 1.50
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One copy, three months, .75

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square (10 lines or less), first insertion, 40
Each subsequent insertion, 25
A liberal discount made from above rates to
quarterly or yearly advertisers.
Star notices in the local department, ten
cents a line for the first and five cents a line
for each subsequent insertion.
All transient advertisements must be
paid for in advance.

This paper may be found on file at Geo.
P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising
Bureau (10 Spruce St.) where advertising con-
tracts may be made for it in New York.
Mr. J. H. Bates, Newspaper Advertising
Agent, 4 Park Row (Times Building), New
York, is authorized to contract for advertise-
ments in the Democrat, Daily and Weekly,
at our best rates.

New Railway Time Table.

TRAINS LEAVE WOODLAND:

For Sacramento and San Francisco, 7:30 A.M. P.M.

Willows, 8:00 A.M. P.M.

Knights Landing, 8:30 A.M. P.M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT WOODLAND:

From Willows, 7:30 A.M. P.M.

Knights Landing, 8:00 A.M. P.M.

Sacramento and San Francisco, 8:30 A.M. P.M.

A train will leave Woodland at 7:20 A.M., con-
necting at Davisville with trains for San Fran-
cisco and Sacramento, and returning to
Woodland at 1:50 P.M.

A. N. DICK, M.D.,
DENTIST.

One door West of Express Office, Woodland,
my30w

W. R. FREDWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in Excelsior Block,
WOODLAND, CAL. ap1-dw

FRATHER & HOLMES,
DENTISTS.

Office—Bank Building, Woodland, Branch
Office—305 Kearney Street, San Francisco.
my30w

L. P. EVERETT,
CIVIL ENGINEER & COUNTY SURVEYOR

Office—Court House, Woodland, delow

ED. MARSHALL, J. L. GRANT, W. H. GRANT,
MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

Practices in District and Superior Courts,
Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland, feldw

CRED. HAYMOND, D. R. W. C. ALLEN,
HAYMOND & ALLEN,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

Office in Quinn's new building, cor. Fourth
and J streets, (up-stairs), Sacramento, calw

J. C. BALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY
Office Over Bank of Woodland, Main
street, Woodland, Cal. jalsw

T. M. PRIOR,
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER.

Only importer from the East. Everything
in my line on hand. Sales and repairs
done west of Express Office. ap1dw

CHARLES A. BROWN,
GENERAL COLLECTOR FOR YOLO CO.

All business entrusted to my care will be
promptly and properly attended to. ap1dw

W. H. CARSON,
ARCHITECT.

Woodland Planing Mills, near Railroad
Turnout. scd1dw

WM. H. WINNE,
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER.

GOOD WORK AND FAIR PRICES!
Jobbing Promptly Attended To.

New Shop—Next to H. Perry's Blacksmith
Shop on First Street, Woodland.
relow

DR. I. N. HODGEN,
DENTIST.

Tooth Extracted Without Pain.

Office in Excelsior Block, (up stairs)
Main Street, Woodland, Cal. mh1dw

J. W. KING,
PHOTOGRAPHER.

Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.

None but first-class work allowed to leave
this gallery.

COME AND SEE US. scd1dw

MR. L. C. JORAN,
ARTIST.

Desires to inform the residents of Woodland
and vicinity that he has taken rooms in
rear of Morin's Tin Shop, where he has es-
tablished a Studio for a short time for
PAINTING PORTRAITS, etc.

A limited number of Students will be re-
ceived for instruction in the afternoon only.
Callers received from 9 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 5
P.M. scd1dw

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE

AND LOAN AGENCY

GEORGE D. FISKE.

Money to Loan at Low Rates of
Interest.

Agency of Sacramento Savings Bank.
mh1dw

CAPAY DRUG STORE,

T. J. CRANSTON, Proprietor.

MAIN STREET, CAPAY.

Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,
Glass, Stationery, Nuts, Candies, Etc.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family
Recipes Accurately Compounded.
mh1dw

YOLO HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE TACKNEY HOUSE,

WOODLAND, CAL.

L. W. McDONALD, Proprietor.

Meals, 25 Cents. Lodging, 25 to 50 Cents.

Corn and Stables attached. Rail supplied
with Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Free Carriage to and from the Hotel.

MISS JOHNSON'S SEWING SCHOOL

is open on Mondays and Thursdays at
9 o'clock A.M. and Saturdays at 3 P.M. at the
College entrance on the south side. Teaches
Embroidery, all kinds of Sewing, Crochet and
French Button Holes. Terms \$1 for eight les-
sons. [Jeldw] MISS S. M. JOHNSON.

CRASH! CRASH!



CRASH!

TERRIBLE CRASH IN DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats,

ETC., ETC.

The Bottom Knocked Out of High Prices
Heretofore Prevailing!

GREATEST TUMBLE OF GOODS EVER KNOWN!

All Goods Falling 25 per cent. in the Last 30 Days!

Merchants Paralyzed at the Great Crisis

All of them having laid in Large Stocks Before the Tumble except

The Great Western Bankrupt Store!

We are now taking advantage of the Great Fall in Goods
and Receiving Large Quantities of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, Etc.

We invite you all to see these NEW, FRESH GOODS that
you may form your own conclusions; but on one
thing set your hearts at rest, and that is
we will be the Leaders of Prices:
The Lowest of the Low!

No Hollow Mockery or Sham Pretence,
we Mean Business!

With those who are acquainted with our house and our
facilities there will arise no question as to our ability to
perform all we promise. Others, who may be ignorant
of our real capacity, we invite in, and we will
convince you that your own private interests will
be benefited by an acquaintance with our
manner of doing business and low prices.

We can give you but a few of our
prices in this advertisement, but
it is our intention to

Sell Cheap, Awful Cheap,
AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

Iron Frame Grenadines, Twelve and a-half Cents per yard,
Selling elsewhere at Twenty-five Cents per yard.

Figured Lawns, 40 inches wide with Border to match
20 Cents per yard, good value,
Elsewhere, 30 Cents per yard.

Figured Pique, 10 Cents per yard; selling elsewhere at 20c.

Mosquito Bar, all colors, 65 cts. a Bolt, warranted 8 yds.,
Selling elsewhere at 87 1/2 cts.

Best Bands of Calicos, 15 yards for \$1.

White Rock and Lonsdale Muslin, 9 yards for \$1.

Men's Light Weight Suits, \$8.50.

CALICO HATS, 25 Cents.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures, and One Price to All.

So Don't forget the Store that was first to announce the
tumble in goods and give you the benefit of the same.

THE GREAT WESTERN BANKRUPT STORE,

One Door East of Elston's Drug Store, Woodland.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

As the wheat harvest is approaching, we
desire to caution the farmers of Yolo to be
more careful in the matter of sending grain
or fowl wheat to market. It has be-
come a serious matter with buyers, shippers,
and millers, and, unless more care is used in
this regard, California will lose its high re-
putation and standing in the wheat markets
of the world, and farmers will have to submit
to lower prices as a consequence. This
matter was recently discussed at a meeting
of Liverpool wheat buyers and California
shippers held in San Francisco, and the
facts depicted. Wheat buyers here in-
form us that one chief cause of the foul
wheat in this market is the use of derick
forks in stacking and threshing, which take
up considerable quantities of gravel and
earth and distribute it with the grain. Far-
mers will protect their own interest by send-
ing their grain to market in a clean, mer-
chantable condition. A late number of the
Sacramento Record-Union contained the
following article on this important subject,
which we commend to the careful perusal
of our readers:

About a year ago we first called the atten-
tion of farmers to the existence of adobe
soil and gravel in the wheat from many sec-
tions of this State. Millers complained
of this evil, and they have a right to do so.
Though all good mills are provided
with cleaning apparatus which lumps of
gravel larger than plum heads of wheat
can be separated from the grain and pre-
vented from going into the hopper and be-
tween the stones, still gravel and pebbles of
earth less than this in size cannot be sepa-
rated, and fit in the wheat, must pass be-
tween the stones and into the flour in the
form of fine grit. While everybody would
object to eating this kind of food, and phy-
sicians would agree as to its deleterious
effects upon the digestive organs and upon
the health of individuals eating it, still, it
is once in the threshed wheat, it will neces-
sarily get into the flour, be taken in the bread
and go into somebody's stomach, and do its
natural work. As we are not, however,
writing an article for *Health's Journal*, or to be
submitted to the consideration
of the State Board that is especially
charged with looking after the health of the
people generally, we leave this branch of
the subject to those better able to handle it,
and turn our attention to the consideration
of matters more immediately concerning the
producers of wheat. It is true that wheat
that is sold by the pound, and that the more
tons a man sells at one and a
half cents a bushel, the more money he will
receive from the purchaser. It is also true
that the miller who buys a ton of grit and
gravel in a hundred tons of wheat from a
farmer once will not be very likely to seek a
repetition of the operation. The use of
weight in separating the gravel from the
wheat before grinding constitutes but a
small part of the loss sustained by the
millers who buy and grind wheat with a
mill that has a great deal of gravel and
gravel in it. The expense of keeping
millstones in repair is quite an item in the
general expense of the milling business,
even when none but clean stones are used.
Upon, but when pieces of granite, quartz
and other varieties of hard rocks are passed
through the mills with the grain, the damage
becomes a matter of serious consideration,
and materially reduces the profits of the
milling business. The millers of this State
have experienced the necessity of
looking closely to each lot of wheat offered
with special reference to this particular
evil, and have generally determined to make
the preceding year of the ground refused to
buy at any price at which we could attend to
this fact a year ago, and we stated then that
although no notice had been taken of this
damaging article in wheat by buyers for ex-
port, yet that it was but a matter of time
when English millers would discover the
trouble and trace it to our doors, and that
thereafter California wheat would be looked
upon in the only outside market we have
with disfavor. That time has already come.
The action of the San Francisco Produce
Exchange upon this subject is a reflection
of the opinions and determinations of
those for whom the members do business in
the wheat line. This commercial organiza-
tion has resolved to make the presence of
gravel in wheat cause for rejecting the same,
and have notified farmers to this effect. Under
these circumstances there will be no
more wheat sent to the coast for export, and
it becomes a necessity that farmers
should see to it that their wheat is
kept absolutely free from these admixtures.

The success in handling the machinery
with which the grain is gathered and
threshed must no longer be allowed. If the
careless use of the horse fork, with which
the grain is gathered, and the use of the
derick fork in the field, are brought forward
to the machine, it is chargeable
with the presence of the gravel and grit in
the wheat, then let this instrument be
put into more careful hands. It is dis-
posed to believe that most of the gravel
found in lots of grain was gathered up while
threshing the bottoms of stacks, but the
fact, as stated by millers, that gravel is so
frequently found pervading an entire crop of
a farm disproves this theory and proves a
general cause. We know that some man-
agers of grain elevators make a practice of
the fork for each forkful of headed grain at
the base of the pile, and thus take the
ground each time a load is taken to the ma-
chine. This practice would account for the
gravel in wheat and for its almost uniform
distribution through each crop so handled.
Wheatmen have been the mode by
which the evil has been brought about, cer-
tainly can and should be remedied in the
future, or loss will ensue to the careless
wheat-growers.

AFTER the adoption of the new Constitution
in California, numerous moneyed men with-
drew their capital from the State and went
East. The Bank of California and the
Nevada Bank did the same thing, and
established branches in New York. In
endeavoring to escape taxation in California,
they are in danger of getting into similar
trouble in New York, as the subject of taxing
foreign capital is before the Legislature of that
State. Should the law be enacted, we
may look for most of these gentlemen to
return with their money-bags, as interest in
California is about 40 per cent above New
York rates.

The feeling which now pervades the Demo-
cratic party of New York is very different
from that which was current when Gov.
Robinson was defeated last autumn. The
success of many evidences of this. People
who have strong political convictions, but
who seldom take a very active part in politics,
are stirring themselves, and prompting
others to prevent a schism in the Presi-
dential election. They are ordinarily silent,
but on a great occasion like the present they
speak out, and their remonstrances now are
very strong against a division. He who gives
the remotest chance to imperialism, just to
gratify a personal animosity, need not expect
ever again to be regarded as a friend of the
people.

WHAT CAUSES RUST.

Mr. MacIvor who is recognized as a high
authority, recently undertook to investigate
the cause of rust in wheat and from the in-
formation kindly furnished him by farmers
as well as from absolutely scientific data, he
declared that rust is caused by warm, wet
developed the terrible pest and wheat crops
composed of the most susceptible plants
would be the most acceptable to the fungus.
The opinion expressed by the great major-
ity of his correspondents was well expressed
by Mr. J. Gemmell, of Dargavel, near
Murchison: "Rust is caused by close muggy
weather, or heavy dews followed by a hot
sun." The plant has a superabundance of
sap, and cold, boisterous winds or other
changes gave them a shock, which in-
creased the sap, and was attacked by the
fungus. Salt was a useful material for
many agricultural purposes, but was not a
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weather, or heavy dews followed by a hot
sun." The plant has a superabundance of
sap, and cold, boisterous winds or other
changes gave them a shock, which in-
creased the sap, and was attacked by the
fungus. Salt was a useful material for
many agricultural purposes, but was not a
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The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1899.

"Not as I Will."

Blindfolded and alone I stand,
With unknown thresholds on each hand;
The darkness seems as I go,
Afraid to stir, afraid to hope.
Yet this one thing I learn to know
Each day more surely as I go:
That doors are opened, ways are made,
Barriers are lifted, or are laid
By some great law unseen and still,
Unfathomable purpose to fulfill,
"Not as I will."

Blindfolded and alone I wait;
Loss seems too bitter, gain too late;
Too heavy burdens in the load,
Too few the helpers on the road;
And joy is weak, and grief is strong,
And years and days are long, so long!
Yet this one thing I learn to know
Each day more surely as I go,
That I am glad the good and ill
By changeless laws are ordered still,
"Not as I will."

"Not as I will," the sound grows sweet
Each time my lips the words repeat.
"Not as I will," the darkness feels
More soft than light when this thought
Lies
Like whispered words to calm and bless
All unrest and all loneliness.
"Not as I will," because the One
Who loved us first and best has gone
Before us on the road, and still
For us must all His love fulfill,
"Not as I will."

Mrs. Ben Smith's New Carpet.

Everybody exclaimed when pretty
Margie DeLam's engagement to Ben
Smith was announced. "Pretty fine turnout
that," you say, "for when ever was
there an engagement made public, but
some one wondered how, of all people
in the world, those two should have
happened to fall in love with each other."

However, all Wifield united in con-
jecturing how Margie DeLam came to
fancy Ben Smith. Not but that Ben
was a likely enough young fellow, but
he and his family were so entirely dif-
ferent from Margie and hers. In a
money point of view, she was doing
well, for Ben's father, by working hard,
early and late, scrimping and saving in
every possible way, had accumulated
quite a snug little fortune, and Ben,
as the saying is, was "his father's own
son."

Margie's father was different. When
he died, two years before her marriage,
he left her nothing but a thorough and
accomplished coachman, and a culti-
vated taste for the beautiful in art and
nature. There had been no time for
her to indulge her grief, she had been
obliged to set about earning her own
livelihood, immediately. So it came to
pass, she was installed as a teacher in
the village school that very winter.

Just what first attracted Ben no one
ever knew. Perhaps it was that his
mother and sisters were very plain in
their personal appearance, while Margie
was slight and graceful, with a face
very attractive, if not absolutely beau-
tiful. It matters not, however, only
that he was attracted, in course of time
proposals, to the no small surprise of
all, was accepted, for there were others
apparently much more to her taste than
Ben, who would gladly have stood in
his place.

In due time they were married, and
settled down in the old homestead.
Ben loved his young wife, in his way
very truly and dearly, but when he had
wood and won her, he considered his
duty done. His father and mother had
been happy enough in his estimation,
and he never remembered in his life to
have seen any demonstrations of affec-
tion between them, therefore it never
occurred to him that his wife would
expect them from him. That his wife
and mother were entirely different did
not enter his mind. So, without a
thought, he settled down into his old
ways, content himself, and therefore
supposing his wife was also.

Now Margie had had her dreams of
happy married life. What girl has not?
How happy she would be to make her
husband's life as pleasant as her own.
She could do it too, for she was
tasty and ingenious to the tip end
of her fingers.

What little plans she had laid for
his amusement and diversion after his
day's work. The piano should not be
put away into the parlor, but should
stand in the sitting-room, and she
would play and sing to him while he
rested. Then there were her few choice
books, she would read to him from them
sometimes.

But, alas, for her pleasant dreams!
they were rarely dispelled. He did not
want to be troubled by a book, he
said, when he was tired, and as for
books, the paper had always been good
enough for him, and he guessed it would
do now.

The light faded out of Margie's eyes,
slowly but surely. Sometimes, as she
went about her heavy round of duties,
the quick tears would come to her eyes
as she recalled her young dreams.

I would do ten times as much, and
never think of it, if only Ben would
love me," she would say to herself.
And all this time the aforesaid Ben
never once dreamed that she was un-
happy. She had a home, and enough
to eat, drink, and wear, such as it was;
he never believed in going, so he
never furnished money for these. He
was growing rich rapidly, he rejoiced
in the knowledge of the fact, and sup-
posed she did.

So the years went by, until they had
been married ten, it seemed to Margie
that. It was that spring that she had
a letter from a dear friend of her
youthful days, saying that on account
of poor health, country air had been
prescribed to her as absolutely neces-
sary; if Margie could take her, she
would rather come to her than go else-
where.

A visitor for so long a time, Ben
might have objected to, but not a
boarder, so it was agreed she should
come.

Something like the old light stole
into Margie's eyes, as she went about
her work that day, thinking of the
pleasures in store for her. But a cloud
overshadowed her face as she thought
of her parlor carpet. She even felt
dinner dishes to inspect it, and the
shadow deepened visibly. It was only
a rag carpet to begin with, and had
been there ever since. It was known
not how long before. It was faded and

very much worn. Oh! if she could
only have a new one, she would have
her piano and books moved in, and the
room would not look so very badly.

"Ben," she said almost timidly that
night at the tea table, "I've been look-
ing at the parlor carpet, it's very badly
worn, couldn't we have a new one for
there and put that there? Greene has
some for pretty, cheap ingrain."

"And he'll keep them for all me. I've
no money to waste on carpets," replied
Ben as he took up his hat to go out
again.

"I wouldn't say anything, Ben, if
Jennie wasn't coming, but I'd like
things to look as nicely as possible for
her," pleaded Margie.

"Well, if we ain't nice enough for
her, she'd better go somewhere else, we
shan't go to fixing up any way, we're
well enough as we are," and Ben went
his way down town for the paper.

As for Margie, she went about her
evening's work, with a bright red spot
on either cheek, and an angry look in
her eyes.

It was cruel in him, she worked hard
enough, she was willing, too, but the
thing was nothing but hardness, no kind
words or smiles, nothing beautiful,
nothing but hard work. It might have
been different, so different! There was
Dr. Vail, who lived in the handsome
house on the hill, how happy his wife
always looked! She might have been
Mrs. Dr. Vail. There was lawyer Ben-
ton too, he had been in Europe with
his wife for the past year. She sat
down in the gathering dusk after work
was done, and thought it all out bit-
terly.

Meanwhile, Ben had been to the store
and was on his way home, when it oc-
curred to him, he would go round by
Jones, and see if he could get him to
work for him. Just as he turned the
corner, Dr. Vail drove by with his
wife.

There were two ladies just ahead of
Ben, and he distinctly heard one say as
Ben Smith was announced. "Pretty fine turnout
that," you say, "for when ever was
there an engagement made public, but
some one wondered how, of all people
in the world, those two should have
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A Million Copies a Year.

An interviewer, the other day, asked
Mr. William H. Appleton, the head of
the great publishing house in New-
York, what was the best selling book
published by his firm. His answer
was, "Webster's Speller," and it has
the largest sale of any book in the
world except the Bible. We sell a
million copies a year." Upon the in-
terviewer expressing his astonishment
at this statement, Mr. Appleton added:
"Yes; and we have been selling it at
that rate for forty years. The year
following the emancipation of the
slaves we sold one million five hun-
dred thousand, because every negro in
the South thought it only necessary to
have a Webster's Speller to read. Af-
ter that year it fell back to the original
million, and has never varied. We sell
them in cases of seventy-two dozen,
and they are bought by all the large
dry goods houses and supply stores,
and furnished by them to every cross-
roads store in the country."

It was in 1783, ninety-seven years
ago, that Noah Webster published the
little work which he afterwards named
Spelling Book. He first called it,
"First Part of a Grammatical Institute
of the English Language." His parents
have since simplified this name, because
we find Dr. Franklin writing to him in
1789:

"Permit me to make one observation
that I imagine may regard your in-
terest. It is that your Spelling book
is miserably printed here (Philadelphia),
so as in many places to be
scarcely legible, and on wretched pa-
per. If this is not attended to, and the
book is advertised as a masterpiece,
it should be preferable to any other
it may hurt the sale of yours."

Mr. Webster probably acted upon
this hint, for the book, as we see, has
held its own to the present day. Noah
Webster lived upon the copyright of
his Spelling Book for nearly half a
century, it is said; and was thus en-
abled to produce his great dictionary,
which yielded him no profit at all,
although it has been a valuable estate
to his family.

A Strange Story.

In a village near Newark, England,
is an old thatched house, which has
been occupied by the same family for
nearly 300 years, there lives an old
man who has nearly completed his 86th
year. A person who had occasion to visit
him the other day, was not a little sur-
prised on hearing the old gentleman,
in course of conversation, express a
belief that he was not only going to
heaven, but had been there once since
his first introduction into this world.

From the account he gives of the
matter, it appears that the water in
a brief article in *La Nature*, in which he
gives reasons for believing that the
moon is not dead. He has recently ex-
pressed his belief that he was not only
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The Guileless Witness.

"Do you know the prisoner well?"
asked the attorney.
"Never knew him sick," replied the
witness.

"No levity," said the lawyer sternly.
"Now, sir, did you ever see the pris-
oner in the dock?"
"Took many a drink with him at the
bar."

"Answer my question, sir!" yelled
the lawyer. "How long have you
known the prisoner?"
"From two feet up to five feet ten
inches."

"Will the court make the—"
"I have, judge," said the witness,
anticipating the lawyer. "I have an-
swered the question. I knowed the
prisoner when he was a boy two feet
long and a man five feet ten."

"Your honor—"
"It's a fact, judge; I'm under my
oath," persisted the witness.
The lawyer arose, placed both hands
on the table in front of him, spread his
legs apart, leaned his body over the
table and said:

"Will you tell the court what you
know about this case?"
"That ain't his name," replied the
witness.
"What ain't his name?"
"Case."

"Who said it was?"
"You did. You wanted to know what
I knew about this case—his name."
"Stand down," yelled the lawyer in
disgust.

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Lord Beaconsfield.

Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beacons-
field, has probably visited the office
of the time Minister of the Interior,
last time. English statesmen are pub-
lic men for living and remaining in pub-
lic life to an advanced age; and while
Lord Beaconsfield retired at seventy-
five, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Lyndhurst
at eighty, and Lord Northampton
at eighty, and Lord Beaconsfield was
a frequent debater in the House of
Lords after he had passed his ninth de-
cade. But there are several reasons
for thinking that Lord Beaconsfield
probably will never again occupy a
leading position in public life. His health
has long been feeble; his party is not likely
for some years to again return to power;
and, no doubt, he himself is tolerably
well satisfied with having attained
more than the most brilliant objects
of his youthful ambition.

We may therefore look at his wonder-
ful public career as a rounded and
completed whole. And what a strange
and romantic career it has been.
Beginning life as a common-law
book-worm, and attempting to study
law, which he did not find to his taste,
Disraeli thought to make his mark, at
first, as a fashionable novelist and
story-teller, and in his ambition
was boundless; but he was a Jewish
boy, with an audacity and boldness which
well served him through life. His
novels were a brilliant success. He be-
came a lion in fashionable society, and
his drawing-rooms where he made his ap-
pearance, in the sparkle of his con-
versation, or the guilelessness of his
attitude.

But this young Jew was by means
of his novels, and the honors which his
novels won for him in the political world,
he already dreamed of political hon-
ors and power; and every one was
amazed when it became known that this
little and scribbler was trying to ob-
tain a seat in Parliament.

After several unsuccessful attempts,
this wish was at last gratified. It was
one step toward the lofty goal he had
set before himself. Soon after his
election, he was called upon by the then
Prime Minister, Viscount Melbourne,
who jokingly asked him, "Well, Mr.
Disraeli, what do you intend to be-
come?" "Prime Minister of England,"
my lord! was the audacious reply.

At that time, he was in fact the last
man in England likely to reach that
envied summit. His first speech in the
House of Commons was a miserable
failure. But one of the great lessons
that his life teaches, is the reward
of perseverance, and countless places
he was not cast down by failure; and in a
few years had become so practiced a
debater and so eloquent an orator that
his break-down was quite forgotten.

Gradually, against formidable ob-
stacles, not the least of which was the
prejudice of Englishmen against his
Jewish blood, he arose in public esti-
mation, until he became one of the
leaders of the great Tory party. By
his boldness, energy, and tact, he
brought it into order and discipline;
and at last, in 1874, he saw his work
of long years, crowned with success, and
himself firmly seated in the highest
position under the English crown.

Whatever his faults and mistakes it
is certain that it was due to Benjamin
Disraeli's own qualities and talents,
that he became Prime Minister, and
that he was a great statesman. He was
a man of great energy, and a great
heart, and at first himself but a novelist and
a social butterfly. He had nothing to
aid him in his own genius and his own
ambition; with these he doubtless
fought his way up to the highest place
attainable by a man of his kind in
English subject.—*Youth's Companion*.

The Chinese Cuisine.

The shark's fin is a delicacy
which is rarely omitted from the
menu of the Chinese feast. It is
one of the great classic dishes forming
the *pièce de résistance* of an official
dinner, and is eaten either in the
form of a soup, or as a main course,
or served up in small pieces in cups,
placed before each guest. The con-
sumption of rats, though it seems to
be somewhat of a decline, is the cause
of a great deal of trouble in the pri-
ncipal towns of certain districts, and
especially in a street in Canton called
Hing-Loung-Kai. Here these animals
may be seen in enormous multitudes
hanging up in the shop windows,
amongst chickens, ducks and geese.
They are for the most part dried and
salted, and when in that state are es-
teemed a sovereign receipt for those
whose hair is getting thin.

Besides the dishes peculiar to the
Chinese, there are a variety of
differences in their mode of cooking
and eating food unknown to our cus-
toms. Hams, for instance, are kept for
a year, or even two years, buried in
heaps of sawdust, which imparts to
them a taste of wood much appreciated
by the gourmands. Broad beans are
fermented, and, after being mixed with
salt, form a very favorite sauce, eaten
with all sorts of viands. Finally, the
habit of eating rotten eggs, which
is explained by showing that the so-called
rotten egg is only a duck's egg pre-
served for a long time in an airtight
envelope made of ashes, chalk, tea-
leaves, and a number of other strange
substances, and the yolk turns first to
a green color, and then to a fine black,
when it is considered fit to be eaten.

TO KEEP STRING BEANS.—Select ten-
der beans, break off the ends and
strings at the sides; break into inch
lengths and wash well in clear water;
in the bottom of a stone jar spread one-
half inch of salt; on this spread a layer
of beans with the water pretty well
drained off; one inch thick it will
be enough to cover them; then spread
and so on until the jar is full, hiding
the beans completely with salt. Fit a
piece of single into the jar and weigh
down with a stone; brine will fill the
jar in about two days. When wanted
to cook, wash well in tepid water and
soak over night; boil five or six hours
and your beans will be as green and
have the same flavor as in summer. If
cold water is used in preparing for
cooking, the brine will not be suffi-
ciently extracted; but when the beans first
reach the boiling point, the water may
be poured off, and a great deal of the
salt disposed of in this way.

The Will of the People is the name of
the printed organ of the Russian Nihil-
ists. It is written, printed, published,
and circulated in the most secret man-
ner, and despite all the vigilance of the
police. But it is said to be found on the
table of the Czar, and under the pil-
lows of statesmen and generals.

Guided by Instinct.

In September, 1828, Mr. Benjamin
Dunning, of Brunswick, Me., sailed
from Bath in the brig *Spyglass*, Capt.
Blake, bound for the West Indies, and
took with him nine young geese, pur-
chased from Capt. Robert Chase, then
living at Maquoit in the same house
with his father.

Capt. Chase was then building a house
for himself, and moved into it about
the time the brig sailed.
The vessel met with fair but moderate
winds, and on the morning of the fifth
day, when they judged themselves five
hundred miles from land, one of the
geese escaped from the coop, flew over-
board and was left sitting on the
water.

Time passed on, and one morning
the father of Capt. Chase was surprised
to find a lone goose in his barn-yard.
He drove the creature away several
times, which as constantly returned,
and at length set the dog on it, but the
dog refused to worry the goose to any
purpose, and it was several days be-
fore he succeeded in driving it from the
premises.

The fowl now went to the houses
in the neighborhood and tried to associ-
ate with the geese there, but was on
all sides repulsed and maltreated by
them.
At length, Mrs. Robert Chase, now
living in the new house, something
more than a mile distant from the other,
heard a great noise among her geese,
and saw a strange goose fly down among
them.

Instantly, and from all directions,
was heard the welcome, in goose lan-
guage, "How do you do?"
She saw her geese passing their heads
back and forth over the neck of the
stranger, placing them on its back,
talking goose-talk with all their might,
and evidently overjoyed.

Upon examination, she recognized it
as one of the geese she had sold to Mr.
Dunning, very thin and somewhat
weather-worn, but unmistakably the
same bird. It was now taken for
granted that the vessel was lost, for no
one (then he took into consideration
the difficulty with which this bird had
been driven away by the elder Chase,
the reluctance of the dog, who doubtless
knew it, to attack it, and the cordial
welcome it received from Mrs. Chase's
flock after being repulsed at all other
places) could doubt that it was one of
the geese sold to Mr. Dunning.

In the meantime, the vessel had dis-
charged her cargo at St. Marks and
sailed for Bath. In the south channel
which led out of the harbor, the vessel
was run into by a ship, and was obli-
ged to put into New Bedford, where Mr.
Dunning left her, and reached home in
season to eat of that goose at Christ-
mas.

Sleeplessness.

"As a people we live too fast," comes
to us from pulpit, platform and press,
and yet we rush on at the same swift
pace until we fall out by the way, per-
haps to rise no more, or at the best (if
to suffer the untold torment of nervous
prostration, and from which the recov-
ery to health is untastefully slow. That
nervous diseases are alarmingly preva-
lent, is reported by all physicians, and
say what you please, experience teaches
that "only nervousness" is the cause
of exquisite suffering, that is much
harder to be borne than physical pain.

Loss of sleep works the very mischief
in the nervous, and on all sides we hear
with increasing frequency the com-
plaint of sleeplessness. "If I could
sleep," said a friend, "I should be
all right, but I lie awake till long af-
ter midnight, when I get an hour or
two of troubled sleep." To all such we
would say seek the advice of a physi-
cian at once. But in most cases wake-
fulness to such an extent, with proper
care might have been avoided—and
since "an ounce of prevention is worth
a pound of cure," it behooves us all to
heed nature's slightest warnings, for
she will not bear being trifled with, and
sooner or later will assert her rights
with a vengeance if her laws are contin-
uously broken. Sleep is, indeed, "tired
nature's sweet restorer," and by sleep
alone is the brain reenergized. Hence,
we should guard with zealous care our
sleeping hours, and as far as possible
prevent any encroachment upon them.

The tendency of the times is to keep
late hours, and especially is this so
during the winter season. The lecture,
the concert, the lyceum, the social
evening, and the ubiquitous "Pinafore,"
make an endless round of entertainments,
and all exceedingly pleasant and profit-
able to a certain degree, no doubt, but
what daughter of Eve is "sufficient for
all these things?" And yet how many
of us give heed to the voice of nature,
and come out in the spring fretful and
nervous, and although we may not sleep
never so assiduously she comes not to
our relief.

RULES OF CONFIDENCE.—Never be-
tray a confidence. Never leave home
with unkind words. Never give prom-
ises that you cannot fulfill. Never
laugh at the misfortunes of others.
Never send a present, hoping for one
in return. Never fail to be punctual
at the time appointed. Never make
yourself the hero of your own story.
Never make much of your own per-
formances. Never clean the nails nor
pick the teeth in

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, June 10th, 1880.

Geo. M. Morris is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the Democrat should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

Yolo County Matters

Fourth of July Meeting.

Pursuant to call there was a large meeting of the citizens of Woodland, held at the Town Hall on Friday evening, for the purpose of taking steps to celebrate the coming Fourth. Hon. John Lamborn was called to the chair, and made a few remarks, and in the course of his remarks, showing the importance of celebrating the coming event in a manner becoming to our young, proud and flourishing city, when A. Nickelsburg was chosen Secretary of the meeting.

R. Clark, being loudly called upon, responded in a brief but eloquent appeal, which was received with much applause.

The chair suggested that a committee of 10 or 12 persons be appointed to take the matter in hand and make a report to the meeting on arrangements for the celebration.

A. D. Lawson, of the committee, then reported, and further suggested that the committee should have power to appoint sub-committees.

The committee consisted of thirteen, with full power to appoint sub-committees from its own number, or to add any they might choose from outside, and moved that the chair appoint such a committee.

The motion was carried, and the chair stated that the committee would be published as soon as appointed.

The meeting then adjourned amid much cheering and applause.

The A. O. U. W. Picnic.

The attendance at the Workmen's picnic at Watkins' Grove last Saturday was very good, everything considered, and notwithstanding the greater part of the day was unpleasantly warm, the picnicers seemed to enter into the festivities with a spirit and determination to make the day enjoyable. On arriving at the grounds, at about 10 A.M., the members of the order from the Woodland Lodge and the representatives of sister Lodges in the county, formed a line of march, and, accompanied by the band, proceeded to the grove. The picnic was a very successful one, and the day was spent in a most enjoyable manner.

A Man's Establishment.

The new A. O. U. W. hall, a large and commodious building, at the junction of Market, Powell and Eddy streets, opposite the Baldwin Hotel, San Francisco. An invitation was extended to the Pacific Coast Press Association, at its recent session, by Mr. A. O. U. W. to visit the place, which was cheerfully complied with by a numerous delegation. It was found to be indeed a magnificent establishment, and the largest in the city, and in the United States, but in the world. The building is 100 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 10 feet high. The walls are of brick, and the floor is of wood. The building is lighted with 200 gas jets. The building is a very fine specimen of modern architecture, and is a credit to the order.

Superior Court—Bash, Judge.

In the case of S. O. Barker vs. His Creditors, an order for final discharge was granted.

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